REPORT

FIRST ALBERTA WRITERS' CONFERENCE

August
14-19

1944

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When the Alberta Folklore and Local History Project was established at the University of Alberta in 1943, it was the strong belief of the persons responsible that one purpose of the Project should be the encouragement of a regional literature. In order to further this purpose the Alberta Writers' Conference was established, and held its first meeting in the summer of 1944 as a part of the Banff School of Fine Arts.

As originally conceived the Conference had the general aims of aiding in the collection of such Alberta materials as might be useful to creative writers; the aiding of writers in general, and specifically to encourage them in the use of Alberta subjects and themes.

A portion of the general Rockefeller Foundation Grant for Folklore and Local History was set aside for the purpose of helping to bring a minimum of ten writers to Banff for one week, and to assist in defraying the expenses of A. M. Drummond, of Cornell University as a Conference adviser. The writers were selected on a geographic and achievement basis, and on August 14, 1944 the delegates had arrived at Banff, and the Conference was ready to proceed.

The delegates were: Richard Needham, Calgary; Norman Soars, Peace River; Gwen Ringwood, Edmonton (alternate for Ross Annett, Consort); George Bugnet, Lake Majeau; Frank Steel, Lethbridge; Catherine Frost, Calgary; William Parker, Waskateneau; John Gillese, Rochfort Bridge; Mrs. D. Yanda, Edmonton; and Sheilagh Jameson, Midnapore (alternate for Della Foss, Edmonton). A substitution for Miss Foss was made on the morning of August 11 when Mr, Gard, the general Conference chairman, received the following wire:

> At this late date I must cancel the Banff Convention Stop Please blame the war when I had to choose between the Convention and marrying an Australian pilot tomorrow Stop Chose the piolet Stop I hope you will forgive me and can fill my place even yet Stop Best wishes for a good time. Della Foss.

The Conference as a body felt deeply regretful that Mr. Ross Annett, of Consort, was unable to attend.

The first meeting of the Conference was scheduled for 3 p.m. Monday, August 14. The delegates were all present, and also present were approximately thirty-five other persons interested in the Conference and its work.

MONDAY, 3. p.m.

Mr. Gard called the meeting to order. He called attention to the fact that the purpose of the Alberta Folklore and Local History Project was two fold. It was interested in the folklore of Alberta, that is the materials which interpret the customs, traditions, and humor of the Province, and that the Project was also interested in the purely historical materials.

He stated that such things as household sayings, indigenous songs, folk tales, famous characters, and heroes, Indian lore, and the lore of the National groups might be interpreted as folklore, while the local history would include accurate details related to the settlement and development of the various communities.

Mr. Gard stated that he hoped the Conference as a body would support the purpose of the Folklore and Local History Project in collecting the traditional and historical materials of Alberta, and that the Conference body would encourage the use of such materials in creative writing.

He then outlined the scheduled meetings for the remainder of the week. Monday and Tuesday were to be given over largely to a study of Alberta materials, and discussion of their possible use. Wednesday was to be "Newspaper Day". On this day editors from leading Alberta newspapers would be present and would present the policies of their papers

regarding acceptance of manuscripts, and what they might be willing to do to encourage regional writing. A discussion of markets for the Canadian writer would also be held on Wednesday. Thursday would be set aside for a discussion of various aspects of playwriting. On Friday a discussion would be held on fiction and the short story, and on Saturday the Conference would complete its work with a business meeting.

As things turned out it was not possible to exactly follow the outlined schedule, and a revised schedule was used from day to day as the Conference proceeded.

After he had outlined the work of the Conference Mr. Gard called on Donald Cameron, director of the Department of Extension, University of Alberta. He asked that Mr. Cameron give a little of the background of the work of the Alberta Folklore and Local History Project and that he sketch the background of the Alberta people.

Mr. Cameron

Mr. Cameron traced the development of the establishment of the Alberta Folklore and Local History Project, then continued: "Alberta is one of the most exciting and unpredictable provinces in the Dominion. It has an unquenchable spirit of optimism which together with its variety of peoples make it an ideal setting for creative writers.

"The last part of the 19th century was one of the

springtimes in human history due to unlimited land, the great migrations, and the lure of the challenge of blazing new trails.

"The history of Alberta might be divided roughly into the following periods:

1670-1870: Fur trade. Beaver was king, and the currency of the land.

1870-1930: Tremendous agricultural expansion. Physical challange.

1930-present: Period of consolidation. The challenge to tackle the problems of social and economic frontiers.

"What sort of country is Alberta, and what kind of people live here?

"Alberta's one determining character is that it is a country of sub-marginal rainfall. This is the one inescapable fact in the lives of the people of the western plains. Therefore, we who live on the western plains are probably the most weather conscious people in the world.

"The way of life of the people is dictated by this weather-consciousness, particularly so because the areas in which they live are the products of rainfall.

"Alberta is divided into four regions: 1. the Short Grass Plains, 2. The Park Belt, 3. Mountain and Foothill, and 4. the Peace River Country.

"The Short Grass Plains are associated with the tragedy of a grain growing civilization that should never have been. But the scars of that civilization are beginning to disappear. People are learning to adapt themselves to nature's laws, rather than to try to mould them.

"More than sixty percent of Alberta's farmers live in the fertile belt, or Park Belt. It is a land of quiet prosperity, small farms, food producers.

"The Mountain and Foothills section of Alberta has great potentialities as far as Canada is concerned, and proper reforestation, proper use of water power will result in prosperity for many of the people who live in this region.

"The Peace River Country is an empire in itself. Its character is determined by the great river which dominates the thinking and the lives of the Peace River people. The junction of the Smoky and the Peace near Peace River town is certainly one of the great scenic views of the world. The Peace Tiver country area is about 300 miles by 200 miles, and seems completely separated from the rest of Alberta.

"What of the <u>people</u> of Alberta? In Alberta there are sixty-four nationalities and three hundred ninety-eight religions. Basically, the Alberta folk were the independent spirits in the lands they came from -- wealth seekers, freedom seekers, non-conformists, new land seekers -- rebelling against the carping restrictions of a Victorian society; seekers

after short cuts, and not much worried whether or not the short cut led up a blind ally.

"The Alberta people might be characterized by their 'next year' philosophy, sturdy industry, and honesty, their inventive cleverness, eternal optimism, sturdy sense of humor, and their spirit of 'never say die!'"

After Mr. Cameron's talk, Mr. Gard called on several of the delegates to express what they thought might presumably be accomplished by the Conference in the way of encouragement to writers and to the service of Canada in general. Among the numerous ideas stated was Mr. Soars' statement that he "believed one of the best things the Conference might do was the encouragement and development of writing talent among the younger people . . . the school children and high school students."

This was generally considered to be a worthy ambition, and a committee including William Parker, Gwen Ringwood, Norman Soars, and Catherine Frost was appointed to consider what might be done in the encouragement of younger writers. They were asked to report on their findings at the end of the week.

The first meeting closed with a further discussion of Western Canadian literary backgrounds, and a discussion of what might be done in the meetings. A number of persons present expressed a desire for craft talks and discussions,

and accordingly, a meeting to discuss short story writing was scheduled for Tuesday at 10 a.m. The sessions was to be under the direction of Mr. John Gillese.

MONDAY 8 p.m.

Mr. Gard addressed the delegates, members of the Banff School of Fine Arts, and a general audience on the general subject: Literary Backgrounds and Traditional Materials of Alberta. He began by listing some of the general literary problems confronting the Canadian writer. These were: 1. the distribution problem concerning books, 2. the few good translations from English to French and from French to English, 3. forced competition with the best writers of the United States and England, 4. the inadequate living possible for a Canadian writer writing for the Canadian market, 5. the emigration of the best Canadian writers to the United States and England, 6. the mistaken idea that Ontario is the norm of Canadian life, 7. the general lack of eagerness to explore the Canadian scene.

Mr. Gard continued on the general theme that the encouragement of a regional literature was the surest way to attain a National literature. He went on to demonstrate how a writer interested in Alberta might find subjects and themes for innumerable pieces of work. He cited and enlarged on a number of subjects which a writer might turn into plays, stories, and books. He ended his adress by expressing

the hope for a deeper Canadian consciousness and a greater willingness to use Canadian themes.

TUESDAY 10 a.m.

Forty-two persons attended the lecture and demonstration by John Gillese on short story writing.

Mr. Gillese began by stating that the market for short stories was a large one. He said there were some 2500 magazines that buy short stories continuously from free lance writers. He listed some of these and cited instances of the difficulties of some well known writers in breaking into the short story field.

"Writers," said Mr. Gillese, " are a class up next to God because they create. A writer must like human beings and must study them continually. He must be sincere, have perseverance and be willing to do the necessary study for an authentic background for his characters. A sincere writer who sticks to his craft will get somewhere."

He then started in to demonstrate how a story is written. He used as a model his own story "Understanding" which had recently been sent to Cosmopolitan Magazine. "A short story," he stated, "is an end achieved, a problem overcome. . . . When you solve your problem your story is finished. A good short story must have emotional value, make the reader laugh, cry, inspire him, and give him faith and hope.

"Introduce your characters in the first paragraph, set the problem for them, and let them overcome the problem. This formula covers nearly every short story. You don't need a big event, or a major catastrophe as an idea for a story. Life is made up of a lot of little things."

Mr. Gillese used his own story to show how a series of little things might be put together to make a good story. In further outlining the plot he stated:

1. You must get the problem off in the first hundred words.

2. Involve the characters in the problem and bring in the main characters before a hundred words.

3. Solve your problem in the climax. This usually involves having the major character make a major decision.

4. Mood and consistancy of tone is important in a good story.

5. A major end in view is to so develop your characters that the reader will identify himself with them.

The meeting ended with a general discussion of short story craft.

TUESDAY 2 p.m.

Mr. Gard opened the meeting and called on Professor A. M. Drummond. Mr. Drummond talked for three-quarters of an hour on folk and historical background in general, and stressed the importance of development of a regional consciousness. He demonstrated his arguments by citing his personal

experiences in New York State, and by tracing the development of work there in the historical and creative fields.

At the completion of Mr. Drummond's lecture, Mr. Gard spoke on the Alberta materials collected by the Alberta Folklore and Local History Project. He listed these materials and expressed the hope that they would ultimately be made available to any worthy Alberta writer interested in interpreting his region. Among the materials listed by Mr. Gard were diaries and journals, reminiscences, materials pertinent to the humor of the countryside, newspaper files, various criminal cases, and materials connected with the lives and experiences of famous Alberta characters.

The meeting ended with a general discussion of Alberta as a writer's field, and with the proposal that a session on poetry be held the following morning at 10 a.m.

WEDNESDAY 10 a.m.

Professor Drummond conducted the session on poetry. He began by reading Carl Sandburg's "Chicago". He made the point that we would all do well to become tolerant of the art of the times, the new word, the new way of saying things. He spoke about experimentation in verse writing, the new freedom in arrangement of ideas and imagery. He demonstrated how thought may be shifted by the arrangement of images.

Mr. Drummond discussed the difficulty in making a

definition of poetry. It must be imaginative, emotional, simple, and sensuous. He quoted from Burke's "Essay on the Sublime and the Beautiful".

Poetry, in general, is a creative activity in the human race, not just in one person. It is the mode by which you express a deepest emotion in an objective way.

Mr. Drummond's lecture was undoubtedly one of the high points of the Conference, and many of the delegates expressed their belief that it was an unforgetable experience.

After Mr. Drummond finished the meeting was thrown open for a general discussion which turned out to be especially interesting. Several of the delegates had brought specimens of their own verse and some of these were read and discussed. Mr. Drummond stated his willingness to read any verse that members of the Conference might care to submit to him.

WEDNESDAY 3 p.m.

This was a meeting set aside for talks by several newspaper men present. Mr. Gard opened the meeting by saying that the newspapers in Alberta had perhaps done more than any other institution or group in encouraging a knowledge of the region. He introduced the first speaker, Richard J. Needhan of the Calgary Herald, by citing some of Mr. Needham's work as editor of the magazine section of his paper. He stated that Mr. Needham had made a point of publishing materials especially pertinent to the lore of Alberta.

Mr. Needham

Mr. Needham stated that one of the best things an Albertan could do "is to write about Alberta. It's the one thing he can do that no one else can do well. The main faults with stories sent in to papers is not their lack of postage or the fact that they are illegibly written, but:

1. Lack of lucidity
2. Inaccuracy, especially in names and details. You will never catch an editor's eye by baffling him.)
3. The lack of a good send-off. (Use yellow paper, triple spacing, unbroken paragraphs at the bottom of a page, and don't send a letter with the manuscript unless qualifications need to be listed.)
4. The length of a story. (500 words is a good length for newspaper.)

Mr. Craig

Following Mr. Needham's talk, Mr. Craig, of the Edmonton Journal stated that the Journal was especially partial to little sketches of Alberta life. In refutation of Mr. Needham's statements, he said that he personally loathed yellow paper for manuscripts. In commenting on verse he stated that the amateur versifier "had an extraordinary ability to fall to pieces in the last lines".

Mr. Steele

Mr. Steele told about the great personal interest of

Senator W. A. Buchanan in writing and printing the history and legend of Alberta. "This is a tradition in the Lethbridge Herald office."

He said there were no end of good Alberta stories yet to be told, and that the Herald felt its responsibility in publishing as many such stories as possible. One of the best sources of material lay in family histories . . . . "Find out who the first families were and tell their stories."

In commenting on the style of the articles submitted, Mr. Steele said, "Have a good lead, hit the editor in the eye. Keep your paragraphs short. It's surprising how a well chosen word will give color and life and punch to a paragraph. Knit your yarn together . .. strive for unity and a stronger story. Be very sparing of your adjectives. They take a skilful craftsman. Direct quotation brights up your story. You can pack a punch into your story by using direct quotation."

Mr. Steele ended by encouraging those present to "slant their stories to the post-war years."

Gwen Pharis Ringwood presented several letters she had received from Canadian magazines. The letters stated what the editors wanted in the way of stories and articles and what sums they were willing to pay. Letters were read from Saturday Night, National Home Monthly, and Macleans.

Following Mrs, Ringwood's presentation of the letters,

a discussion followed on such subjects as copyright, illustrations, and other matters especially pertinent to magazine and newspaper writing.

THURSDAY 10 a.m.

Mr. Gard opened the meeting and turned the discussion over to Richard Needham. Mr. Needham emphasized again the necessity of reading widely in order to write well. He emphasized also the importance of the Canadian scene.

THURSDAY 3 p.m.

This meeting was specifically set aside for a discussion of the craft of playwriting.

Mr. Gard opened the meeting and called on Professor A. M. Drummond who told about the working methods of several great playwrights. He stated the necessity of reworking play scripts, and said that very seldom is the original version of a play much like the final or production version.

Mr. Drummond made the interesting observation that in the United States there are about 6000 full length plays written yearly; that of this number some 100 find production, and of this 100, perhaps 25 are successful. Not a very bright prospect for the aspiring Broadway playwright. "The amateur market, however," said Mr. Drummond, "is fairly good, and is probably the only sure market in the field."

After Mr. Drummond had finished speaking Mr. Gard

introduced Mrs. Elsie Park Gowan.

Mrs. Gowan spoke about the radio play. Her interesting observations included the following :

"The chief difference between a radio and a stage play is that in the stage play the scene is kept constant, whereas in radio it is easily possible to change the scene. It is probably well in radio, however, to avoid the short, choppy scene. There are four ways of transition in radio writing:

1. Someone telling the story, i.e. a principal character. (Beware of having too much narration.)
2. An amusing bystander who tells the story.
3. A cue at the end of a previous scene.
4. A universal sound effect that can't be mistaken."

Mrs. Gowan issued the following warnings: "In a radio play, don't change the scene unless you absolutely have to. Don't use any unnecessary sound effects. . . noisy, turbulent sound effects are not good radio; simple short words are good radio. Don't try unusual effects until you become well versed in your medium. Get hold of a good published script. Corwin is a good example to follow. Make a contact with your local radio station. The more you know about how plays are put on the air, the better you will write them. "

Following Mrs. Gowan, Mr. Card demonstrated how a play is worked through from idea to story to scenario.

Mrs. Ringwood then told about some of her experiences in writing her one-act play: The Courting of Marie Jenvrin.

The session ended with a lively discussion.

THURSDAY 8-10:30 p.m.

This meeting was conducted by Mr. John Gillese. He went into detail relative to the preparation of manuscript, "slanting" material toward a specific market. He had prepared a "Beginner's Market List" which was distributed to those present. (A copy of this list is appended to this report.)

FRIDAY 10 a.m.

One of the most pleasant addresses of the week was presented by the outstanding Canadian naturalist, Dan McCowan. Mr. McCowan told how he started the writing game. He had come to the West chiefly because of ill health. He wrote an article about bathing in 40 below weather for an English paper and received the 5 guinea prize. Mr. McCowan said he will never forget one editor who called him into his office and said, "Dan, this is fine stuff. Tell me about your education." "There wasn't much to tell," Dan continued, "I had to leave school about grade eight. I know when a thing reads right, and after all, that's the test."

Mr. McCowan listed a few of the notable books in his Western Canadian collection. Collecting rare Western books has been his hobby for a long while. He listed:

1. Journal of Captain Palliser
2. Wanderings of an Artist among the Indian Tribes of North America, by Paul Kane
3. The books of the Reverend Dr. John McDougall
4. Notes of a Tour through the Northwest Territories
5. A Summer in Prairie Land
6. The Rangemen
7. The Wintering Partners
8. Builders of the West
9. When the West was Young

"Book collecting," said Mr. McCowan, "is a fascinating hobby. More than that, it's a disease." He went on to make a few interesting observations regarding birds and animals. "The mule," he said, "is about the only artificial animal we've got. The mule represents civilization. The grizzly bear, on the other hand, represents the wild. I once saw a most interesting battle between a grizzly and a mule . . . . We saw a seagull last summer on the first Vermillion Lake. Perhaps you don't know that in the summer time there are more seagulls on the prairies than on the Pacific coast . . . a seagull will pick up about twelve grasshoppers to the minute . . . a good vacum cleaner for the fields. . . ."

Following Mr. McCowan's address, Mrs. Ringwood took charge of the meeting. She asked those present to submit suggestions for next summer's Conference. The following suggestions were submitted:

1. A longer Conference was considered desirable.

2. The time table should include lectures, general meetings, and group workshop periods.

3. Time be set aside for a comprehensive magazine course, radio writing, and the educational aspects of writing.

4. That a question box be provided so that those present could show sessional speakers their particular problems before a session took place.

The following suggestions for "activities growing out of the Conference were also submitted:

1. A market list

2. Preparation of pamphlets comparavle to those prepared by the Canadian Legion Educational Services

3. A manifesto expressing the Conference aims and projects be sent to the Department of Education and other influential institutions.

4. That a record be kept of all the published works of Conference members

5. A reference shelf be made up for next summer's meeting, and as much published Alberta material as possible be put on it.

6. Development of a magazine specializing in the work of Western Canadian writers

7. Publicity in Eastern papers regarding the Writers' Conference

8. That before next Conference the time table be widely publicized so that those who could not attend the full session might now in advance which meetings they might wish to attend.

FRIDAY 1:30-3 p.m.

John Gillese conducted this session on "Story Beginnings". He gave criticism of a number of stories and story beginnings submitted. The discussion was a lively one and considered valuable to those attending.

FRIDAY 3-4:30 p.m.

Forty-four persons attended this session devoted to the novel. Mr. Gard opened the meeting and turned it over immediately to Mr. George Bugnet. This well known interpreter of the Canadian scene discussed in detail his theories about the novel, claiming that primarily a true Canadian novel is one which depicts the struggle of "man against nature". He gave a brief synopsis of his own literary adventures.

Following Mr. Bugnet's address, Frank Steele conducted a very interesting meeting devoted to the magazine article.

Both the above meetings were considered among the best of the week.

SATURDAY 10 a.m.

This was the concluding session of the Conference. It was primarily a business meeting. Mr. Gard opened the session by expressing thanks to all those who had assisted, and an especial vote of thanks was offered by the Conference to Professor Drummond. A hope was expressed that he would return the following summer. A vote of thanks was also expressed to

the Banff School of Fine Arts for allowing their facilities to be used by the Conference.

Mr. Gard then read the list of suggestions submitted the preceding day and these were taken up in order for discussion. Upshot of these discussions were the following concrete suggestions voted upon and adopted:

1. That the Conference by of ten day duration, and that it be partly a general Conference on regional materials and matters pertinent to the creative writing field in Western Canada and partly a Writers' Institute, or "course".

2. John Gillese was appointed as general secretary for the coming year. One of his duties being the preparation of a quarterly letter lising market news, reports of sales, etc.

3. Time tables for the coming Conference to be sent out in plenty of time. The preparation of these time tables was left to Mr. Gard and Mr. Gillese. The hope was expressed by the meeting as a whole, that the time of the Conference be so planned that the greatest number of interested persons might attend.

4. That a "reference shelf" of Alberta writings be prepared for the next Conference. The body appointed Miss Jessie Montgomery Extension Librarian, University of Alberta, and Mrs. Ringwood to look after this project. All published works of the Conference group are to be sent to Miss Montgomery, Extension Library, Court House, Edmonton.

5. The general recommendation of the "Committee to Encourage Younger Writers in Alberta" were adopted by the Conference body. These recommendations included the institution of a contest for Alberta schools in the fields of short story, essay, and poetry. The committee recommended that the Department of Education be approached for their support of such a contest, and that it might be possible to obtain prize funds from some interested group or institution. The committee was finally composed of Norman Boars, Catherine Frost, William Parker, and John Gillese as ex-officio member.

6. It was decided that a well known critic or some other person well versed in Western Canadian literature and interested in regional themes be brought to the next Conference as an assistant, and that members of the Conference themselves undertake the preparation of sessions on various aspects of the writing craft. In connection with this decision Mr. Donald Cameron was called on to present the financial side of the matter. He stressed the fact that if the Conference was to continue indefinitely some provisions would have to be made to make it self-sustaining. He stated that the total amount available for the Conference during the summers of 1945 and 1946 was $1500. This was divided into sums of $750 each session. $500 of this sum was specifically set aside for assisting in bringing delegates to the Conference. The additional $250 was for the purpose of assisting towards the expenses of a Conference leader.

Mr. Cameron expressed the general belief of the Conference that ah adequate person for the Conference leadership could not be obtained for less than $500. It was therefore proposed that a portion of this sum be made up through the charging of a general Conference fee, and that assistance to about the same amount as originally set aside, continue to be made to worthy delegates. Mr. Cameron again expressed the primary aim of the Conference which was the development of a regional literature and assistance to writers interested in using Western Canadian themes.

Regarding the remaining suggestions it was decided that publication of pamphlets and publication of a magazine would be out of the question for this year. It was further decided that as much publicity as possible should be obtained, and Mr. Frank Steele was asked to -- in as far as his time would permit -- supervise publicity.

SUMMARY

In general the Conference was considered a successful first venture. Some members of the Conference, including the director of the Alberta Folklore and Local History Project, Mr. Gard, expressed the hope that following Conferences might keep more strongly in mind the regional aims, and materials of Alberta as the focal points for succeeding sessions.

FIRST ALBERTA WRITERS' CONFERENCE -- August 14-19

Professor A. M. Drummond, Cornell University, will be special Conference guest.

Monday - August 14:

1. Delegates luncheon, Mount Royal Hotel - 12:30

2. Delegates meeting, Banff Auditorium - 3 p.m.
   (Alberta backgrounds and materials will be discussed.)

3. Open meeting, Banff Auditorium - 8 p.m.
   (Literary backgrounds of western Canada and Alberta materials. Speakers to be announced.)

Tuesday - August 15:

1. Delegates meeting, Banff Auditorium - 3 p.m.
   (Discussion of means of collecting Alberta materials, and discussion of Alberta Folklore Project materials in detail. It is hoped that some application of these materials may be made to the literary field.)

Wednesday - August 16:

1. Newspaper Day. Meeting, Banff Auditorium - 3 p.m.
   (Representatives from a number of Alberta newspapers will be present. Discussions will include ways and means of fostering and developing new Alberta writers; markets and policies of Alberta and general Canadian publications and publishers.)

Thursday - August 17:

1. Session on playwriting. Open to delegates and public, Banff Auditorium - 3 p.m.
   (Discussion leaders will include A. M. Drummond, special delegate from American National Theatre Conference, and Director of

Cornell University Theatre;
Gwen Pharis Ringwood, Canadian playwright; Della Foss, CBC dramatist; Elsie Park Gowan, Canadian playwright and CBC dramatist; Robert E. Gard, Instructor in Playwriting, Banff School, and Director, Alberta Folklore and Local History Project.)

Friday - August 18:

1. Session on Fiction and the Short Story, Banff Auditorium - 3 p.m.
   (Discussion of possible application of Alberta Folklore Project materials to fiction uses, and attention to new work and ideas submitted by delegates. Discussion leaders include Ross Annett, John Gillese, Georges Bugnet, Frank Steele, and other Alberta writers.)

Saturday - August 19:

1. Delegates meeting, Banff Auditorium - 10 a.m.
   (plans will be discussed for a subsequent meeting in 1945.)

Conference Meetings have been scheduled daily in the afternoons. Forenoons and evenings have been left free for any discussions or activities desired by the delegates.

NAMES SELECTED FOR WRITER'S CONFERENCE AT BANFF

Frank Steele, Lethbridge Herald, Lethbridge

Della Foss, 10211 106th Street, Edmonton

John P. Gillese, Rochefort Bridge

George Bugnet, Sangudo -(Lake Majeau)

~~Kae~~ Katherine Frost, 238 11th Street, N.W., Calgary

Ross Annett, Consort

W.W. Parker, Waskatenau

R.J. Needham, Calgary Herald, Calgary

J.B. Yule or Norman Soars, Peace River

(Ukranian)

Gwen Phonis Ringwood - special assistant